

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 45.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY MARCH, 24, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 225. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton & Co.* in Fayetteville, and *A. Torrence & Co.* in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

January 12, 1829.—174.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—847.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Wilkesboro' Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth entrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—827f.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—871f.

To Watch Makers.

A COMPLETE set of Watch and Clock Makers Tools, attached to which is an excellent Engine, can be purchased at a reduced price, by the person who may wish to purchase calling on the subscriber.

WM. GAY.

3123p.

I will Exchange,

A TRACT of LAND lying on Wolfe River, Fayette county, Tennessee, for one in the vicinity of Salisbury, of nearly equal value. Satisfactory references, as to quality can be had by letters in my possession. My tract contains 708 acres.

H. C. JONES.

N. B. Proposals in my absence can be left with the editor of the Western Carolinian.

3144

H. C. J.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

MANSION HOTEL,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEZ,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY

HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the MANSION HOTEL, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with new BEDS and BEDDING, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his CHARGES WILL BE MODERATE to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

Seats in Messrs. Malletts'

Lines of Stages, viz: Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1829.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. Thos. Dickson, and adjoining the store of Mr. D. Cress, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, fidelity and despatch, and on terms to correspond with the pressure of the times; and as he has no apprentices in his employ, his customers may be assured of having their work well done. He has just received the latest fashions from the North, and has made arrangements to receive them regularly, and also the London fashions, by way of Philadelphia; so that he will be able to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style and will warrant them to fit well.

The subscriber is also agent of Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia; and will teach his patent system of cutting to any one desirous of learning it.

All kinds of CUTTING will be done on the shortest notice. BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1829.—41223.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the first August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. Eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, }
CHARLES L. BOWERS. }

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[4011, Aug.]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated himself as a Partner in trade with Messrs. Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, his business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of

A. TORRENCE & CO.

in Salisbury, and in Fayetteville, under the firm of HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

A. TORRENCE.

January, 12, 1829.—16.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, Joseph Webb has advertised in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that my son, Christopher Irvin, stole a certain bay horse from him on the 17th instant; now this is to certify, that said Webb told me, in the presence of my family, on the evening of that very day, that he and said Christopher Irvin exchanged horses in the back streets of Salisbury: And further that said Webb more than once stated, in the presence of my family, previous to the time above mentioned, that the horse in question belonged to Christopher Irvin, and that he should have him whenever he wished. With what propriety, then, said Webb can charge my son with stealing the horse, the public will judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH IRVIN.

Feb. 26, 1829.

DON PIZARRO.

THIS celebrated JACK will stand the present Season at Col. Thos. G. Polk's plantation, on Third Creek, Rowan county.

March, 1829.—223*

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69f.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HAVING associated myself with Doct. ISAAC BURNS, of this place, in the Druggist Business, I take the liberty to state, that the SALISBURY MEDICAL & DRUG STORE will again be renewed under the firm of

AUSTIN & BURNS.

I am now on my way to Philadelphia and N. York, for the purpose of laying in a general assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

Those who feel disposed to patronize the above establishment, will be supplied on liberal terms, wholesale or retail.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Salisbury, March 3, 1829.—231f

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, N. C. where he has supplied himself with a quantity of first rate Northern Leather, and is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may please to call on him, with any kind of work in his business. Those who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage, may depend on having their work neatly and durably executed and on accommodating terms.

THOS. MARKS.

Charlotte, March 8, 1829.—4127.

N. B. Two Journeymen Shoemakers wanted immediately.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d day of March, inst. my boy PETER. He is about 18th years old, five feet four inches high and one fourth negro blood; dark red hair, grey eyes, stout made, stooped shoulders, and has a small scar on his nose. He had on when he left me, a pair of white twilled blanket pantaloons, a blue mixed short coat, a fur hat, and worsted jacket. He will probably try to go to Mecklenburg county Virginia.

Any person apprehending said boy, and committing him to jail, so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, if caught out of the State, and Ten Dollars if caught in the State. He will probably endeavour to pass himself for a free man; he can read tolerably well, and as I am told can write.

WM. H. ARCHIBALD.

Concord, Calabrus, county N. C.

March 12, 1829.

SILK WORM EGGS.

Doct. M. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, has deposited with the editor of this paper, several thousand eggs of the Silk-worm. Persons desirous of entering into the cultivation of SILK, or of making experiments in rearing the Silk-worm, can be supplied with eggs, at a moderate price per thousand, on application at this Office.

Salisbury, March 9.

Duncan G. MacRae

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

PHILADELPHIA

Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety of Coaches, Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of Harness, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HICKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsteds, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

A certain gentleman, on his death bed, called his black man, and said to him—"Well, Cato, I have thought to confer one favor on you before I die." "Ah what dat massa?" says Cato. "Why I intended to give you the privilege of being buried in the family vault when you die." "Ah, massa, (replies Cato) me no like dat; ten pound suit Cato much better.—Besides, massa, when de debil come to look for massa in de dark, he may make mistake and take poor Cato."

Mr. Adams' reply to the Eastern Federalists, concluded.

It was in these letters of 1803 and 1809 that I mentioned the design of certain leaders of the federal party to effect a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a Northern Confederacy. This design had been formed, in the winter of 1803 and 4, immediately after and as a consequence of the acquisition of Louisiana. Its justifying causes to those who entertained it were, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the U. S.—That it formed in fact a new confederacy to which the States, united by the former compact, were not bound to adhere. That it was oppressive to their interests and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the confederacy, whose right and duty it therefore was to secede from the new body politic, & constitute one of their own. This plan was so far matured, that the proposal had been made to an individual to permit himself, at the proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movements, which it was foreseen would be necessary for carrying it into execution. In all this there was no overt act of treason. In the abstract theory of our government, the obedience of the citizen is not due to an unconstitutional law. He may lawfully resist its execution. If a single individual undertakes this resistance, our constitutions, both of the U. States and each separate State, have provided a judiciary power, judges and juries, to decide between the individual and the legislative act, which he has resisted as unconstitutional. But let us suppose the case that legislative acts of one or more States of this Union are past, conflicting with acts of Congress, and commanding the resistance of their citizens against them, and what else can be the result but war—civil war? and is not that *de facto*, a dissolution of the Union, so far as the resisting States are concerned? and what would be the condition of every citizen in the resisting states? Bound by the double duty of allegiance to the Union, and to the State, he would be crushed between the upper and the nether millstone, with the performance of every civic duty converted into a crime, and guilty of treason, by every act of obedience to the law.

That the power of annexing Louisiana to this Union had not been delegated to Congress, by the Constitution of the U. S. was my own opinion; and it is recorded upon the journals of the Senate, of which I was then a member. But far from thinking the act itself a justifying cause of secession from the Union, I regarded it as one of the happiest events which occurred since the adoption of the constitution. I regretted that an accidental illness in my family, which detained me on my way to Washington to take my seat in the Senate, deprived me of voting for the ratification of the treaties, by which the cession was secured. I arrived at Washington on the 4th day of the session of Congress, and on entering the city, passed by the Secretary of the Senate, who was going from the Capitol to the President's house, with the advice and consent of that body to the ratification.

I took my seat in the Senate the next day. Bills were immediately brought into Congress making appropriations to the amount of 15 millions of dollars for carrying the convention into effect, and for enabling the President to take possession of the ceded territory.—These measures were opposed by all the members of the Senate, who had voted against the ratification of the conventions. They were warmly and cordially supported by me. I had no doubt of the constitutional power to make the treaties. It is expressly delegated in the constitution. The power of making the stipulated payment for the cession, and taking possession of the ceded territory, was equally unquestionable by me; they were constructive powers, but I thought them fairly incidental, and necessarily consequent upon the power to make the treaty. But the power of annexing the inhabitants of Loui. to the Union, conferring upon them in a mass all the rights & requiring of them all the duties, of citizens of the U. S. it appeared to me had not been delegated to congress by the people of the Union, and could not have been delegated by them, without the consent of the people of Louisiana themselves. I thought they required an amendment to the constitution, and I vote of the people of Louisiana for carrying to the Senate resolutions to effect, which were rejected, ascertained, by a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Dunbar, written in 1803, after he had received the treaties and convened Congress to consider them, that, in his opinion, the treaties could not be carried into ef-

fect without an amendment to the constitution: and that the proposal for such an amendment would be the first measure adopted by them, at their meeting. Yet Mr. Jefferson, President of the U. States, did approve the acts of Congress, assuming the power which he had recently thought not delegated to them, and as the Executive of the Union carried them into execution.

Thus Mr. Jefferson, President of the U. S. the federal members of Congress, who opposed and voted against the ratification of the treaties, and myself, all concurred in the opinion, that the Louisiana cession treaties transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the United States. But it was, after all, a question of constructive power.—The power of making the treaty was expressly given without limitation. The sweeping clause, by which all powers, necessary and proper for carrying into effect those expressly delegated, may be understood as unlimited. It is to be presumed, that when Mr. Jefferson approved and executed the act of Congress, assuming the doubtful power, he had brought his mind to acquiesce in this somewhat latitudinarian construction. I opposed it as long and as far as my opposition could avail. I acquiesced in it, after it had received the sanction of all the organized authority of the United States and of Louisiana. Since which time, so far as this precedent goes and no farther, I have considered the question irrevocably settled.

But in reverting to the fundamental principle of all our constitutions, that obedience is not due to an unconstitutional law, and that its execution may be lawfully resisted, you must admit, that had the laws of Congress for annexing Louisiana to the Union been resisted, by the authority of one or more States of the then existing confederacy, as UNCONSTITUTIONAL, that resistance might have been carried to the extent of dissolving the Union, and of forming a new confederacy; and that if the consequences of the cession had been so oppressive upon New England and the North, as was apprehended by the federal leaders, to whose conduct at that time all these observations refer, the project which they did then form of severing the Union, and establishing a Northern Confederacy would, in their application of the abstract principle to the existing state of things, have been justifiable. In their views, therefore, I impute to them nothing which it could be necessary for them to disavow; and, accordingly, these principles were distinctly and explicitly avowed, eight years afterwards, by my excellent friend, Mr. Quincy, in his speech upon the admission of Louisiana, as a State, into the union. Whether he had any knowledge of the practical project of 1803 and 4, I know not; but the argument of his speech, in which he referred to my recorded opinions upon the constitutional power, was an eloquent exposition of the justifying causes of that project, as I had heard them detailed at the time. That project, I repeat, had gone to the length of fixing upon a military leader for its execution; and although the circumstances of the times never admitted of its execution, or even of its full development, I had yet no doubt, in 1808 and 9, and have no doubt at this time, that it is the key to all the great movements of these leaders of the federal party in N. England, from that time forward, till its final catastrophe in the Hartford Convention.

Gentlemen, I observe among the signers of your letter, the names of two members of that Convention, together with that of the son of its President. You will not understand me as affirming, that either of you was privy to this plan of military execution, in 1804. That may be known to yourselves and not to me. A letter from your first signer, recently published, has disclosed the fact, that he, altho' the putative was not the real father of the Hartford Convention. As he, who has hitherto enjoyed unrivalled, the honors, is now disposed to bestow upon others the shame of its paternity, may not the ostensible and the real character of other incidents attending it, be alike diversified, so that the main and ultimate object of that assembly, though beaming in splendor from its acts, was yet in dim eclipse to the vision of its most distinguished members?

However it may be, it was this project of 1803 and 4, which, from the time I first took my seat in the Senate of the U. States, alienated me from the secret councils of those leaders of the federal party. I was never initiated in them. I approved and supported the acquisition of Louisiana; and from the first moment that the project of separation was made known to me, I opposed to it a determined and inflexible resistance.

It is well known to some of you, Gentlemen, that the cession of Louisiana was

With regard to the project of a separate Northern Confederacy, formed in the winter of 1863 and 4, in consequence of the Louisiana session, it is not to me that you must apply for copies of the correspondence in which it was contained. To that and to every other project of disunion, I have been constantly opposed. My principles do not admit the right even of the people, still less of the Legislature of any one State in the Union to secede at pleasure from the Union. No provision is made for the exercise of this right, either by the federal or any of the State constitutions. The act of exercising it, presupposes a departure from the principal of compact and a resort to that of force.

To the purposes of party leaders, intending to accomplish the dissolution of the Union, and a new Confederacy, two postulates are necessary. 1st, an act or acts of Congress, which may be resisted, as *unconstitutional*; and 2dly, a state of excitement among the people of one or more States of the Union sufficiently inflamed, to produce acts of the State Legislatures, conflicting with the acts of Congress. Resolutions of the Legislatures denying the powers of Congress, are the first steps in this march to disunion; but they avail nothing, without subsequent and corresponding action. The annexation of Louisiana to the Union was believed to be unconstitutional, but it produced no excitement to resistance among the people. Its beneficial consequences to the whole Union were soon felt, and took away all possibility of holding it up as the labarum of a political religion of disunion. The projected separation met with other disasters and slumbered, till the attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake, followed by the Orders in Council, of 10th November 1807, led to the embargo of the 22d December of that year. The first of these events brought the nation to the brink of war with Great Britain; and there is good reason to believe that the 2d was intended as a measure familiar to the policy of that government to sweep our commerce from the ocean, carrying into British ports every vessel of ours navigating upon the seas, and holding them, their cargoes and their crews in sequestration, to aid in the negotiation of Mr. Rose and

The nonintercourse was substituted.—The arrangement with Mr. Erskine soon afterwards ensued ; and in Aug. 1809, I embarked upon a public mission to Russia. My absence from the U. States was of 8 years' duration, and I returned to take charge of the department of State in 1817.

The rapture of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, the abortive mission of Mr. Jackson, the disclosures of Mr. John Henry, the war with Great Britain, the opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that by the constitution of the U. S. no power was given either to the President or to Congress, to determine the actual existence of the exigencies upon which the militia of the several States may be employed in the service of the U. States, and the Hartford Convention, all happened during my absence from this country I forbear to pursue the narrative. The two postulates for disunion were nearly consummated. The interposition of a kind Providence, restoring peace to our country and to the world, averted the most deplorable of catastrophes, and turning over to the receptacle of things lost upon earth, the adjourned convention from Hartford to Boston, extinguished (*by the mercy of Heaven, may it be forever !*) the projected New England Confederacy.

It is not improbable that at some future day, a sense of solemn duty to my country may require of me to disclose the evidence which I do possess, and for which you call. If that day the selection must be at that day the selection it may be delayed then judgment. have gone to answer for the self shall may hear, before the tribunal of young 1 and mine. Should a disclosure of name even then be made by me, it will, if pos-

Your friend and fellow-citizen.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A very neat little volume intended for children has been published in Boston, entitled "Biographical Sketches of great and good men."

BARON DE KALB.
Every American boy, 10 years old,

In a short time, I heard them coming. My father was foremost, with an axe under his arm and a stout billet of wood on his shoulder. The children followed him, staggering along each with his little load, and prattling with all their might. I assure you, it was delightful, thus to see the two extremes of youth and age mingled in cordial love. Nothing but exercise, and a plenty of the healthy air of heaven, will make constitutions wear like my father's."

On the 15th of August, 1780, the American army were established near Rugely's Mills, about 12 miles from Camden South Carolina. Ten o'clock at night orders were given to march to Camden, and surprise the British army there. Unluckily, the English at the same time, began a march to surprise the Americans. To their mutual astonishment the advance guard of both armies met at two o'clock in the morning, and fired at each other. A council of war was immediately called. De Kalb, cautious as well as courageous, advised to fall back to Rugely's Mills; but General Gates overruled this motion.

ed his arms over the wounded

Iron.—Perhaps there is no one thing that contributes in a greater degree to afford the luxuries and even the necessities of life than this mineral; though

In proof of the above assertion we need only to compare the present situation of Spain with that of Sweden or the U. States. In the former, with the precious metals, luxury and vice, their inseparable companion entered;—the wealth of the public was monopolized by the crafty and designing, and from one of the first and most powerful of the nations of the earth she is now one of the most degraded and contemptible. Having lost her rich South American provinces, she may possibly again rise in the scale of enterprise and influence, but not till her present degraded population have descended to the tomb, and their successors are instructed and rendered industrious and virtuous citizens. It is a common expression that “the hearts of men are made of Iron,” and in some degree this is literally true.

Allowing the population of the United States to consist of 12,000,000, then there are 2,280,000 pounds, or 1,140 tons of iron incorporated with, and forming a part, of the life-blood of American citizens;—each man being a link of three ounces weight, of the great chain which binds our Republic together. Taking the population of our globe at 800,000,000, at the above rate there are 75,000 tons of Iron employed to give life and health to the human race, any forty of whom contain enough to make a common size plough-share.

The political sun of Mr. Adams has set, and in all probability forever. It is possible now to speak of the man as those who have attentively considered him, believe him to be, without incurring the censure of ministering increase to his vanity, or flattery to his pride for the attainment of interested views. In this spirit of truth as far as we know it, we mean to speak of him and with all sincerity we express the opinion, that

Whether he has deserved the hard measure which his enemies have assigned him or the insulting triumph in which they indulge over his fall—whether IN FACT, the public business in all its departments and ramifications was ever so successfully and vigorously executed by any administration as by his—whether his expulsion from the Presidency was the result of his mal-conduct in it or the consequence of the ambitious aspiration of others who from fortunate combination of circumstances, were enabled to make artful, insidious and successful appeals to the popular passions—these are questions which it is the province of history to settle for the benefit of future times. We can only express the confident opinion, that they will be decided by that impartial tribunal in his favor.

We cannot express a better hope for our country, than that the close of every administration may find its affairs as prosperous, its institution as triumphant, and the happiness and liberty of the people solid and real, as they are left at the close of this; while at the same time, we believe events are already in train which will cause his firmness assiduity and experience to be missed, and the repentant request of many of his patriotic but mistaken persecutors, to reach him in his retirement. *Whig.*

If there be not self condemnation in this course, we know not where to find it. It does not betray an apprehension of the effect which would be produced on the public mind by the publication, we will admit that we are the merest Tyro in the knowledge of political motives. Whence the terror of Mr. Tazewell when the message was read, and his eager anxiety to check further disclosures, but from the danger which would result to the reputation of those who opposed the Panama mission, if the truth should be suffered to leak out? Peril to him and his party on the one hand, and discourtesy to the President on the other, it is not so much to be wondered at that he should take the latter course; and the fact that he took this course is proof of the dilemma in which he found himself. He was sustained by his party in both Houses; and thus a temporary respite from disgrace was purchased by an act which will stand on the records of Congress a stain deep and enduring as history itself.

But, after all, what has been effected by the attempted suppression of these public documents? Do the men who hug themselves into the belief that they have performed an unprecedented and a meritorious act of adroitness, in closing the doors against the escape of these instructions, really expect that there is no other avenue through which they will find their

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The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1829.

FIRE.

On Tuesday morning last, about day-break, the large and valuable stable belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter of this place, was discovered to be on fire; and so rapid was the progress of the flames, from the combustible nature of the materials which fed them, that all attempts to save the building were useless. It was in a short time entirely consumed, with all the grain, hay and fodder which it contained. A number of horses were in the stable at the time; but by the exertions of Mr. Slaughter, who rushed in and cut them loose, they were fortunately, though with some difficulty, all extricated.

The Fire Company with their Engine, were soon on the spot; and by their exertions and those of other citizens present, assisted by the favorable state of the weather, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, and a wide-spread destruction averted.

From all the circumstances, no doubt exists that the fire was communicated by design. The villain who could perpetrate a deed like this, is depraved enough when stimulated by interest or revenge, to commit any crime, however horrible; and so long as he remains undetected, neither our lives or property is secure.

Mr. Slaughter's loss, we presume, at a moderate estimate, is \$1500: he has, however, still left a very comfortable set of stables, for the accommodation of travellers and others who may call on him; and he will have under way, in a few days, a new set on the old foundation; which, it is probable, will be fit for use in the course of 2 or 3 months.

The cultivation of the *Sugar Cane* is extending rapidly in Georgia and Alabama, and gives fair promise of succeeding well. Attempts are making in South-Carolina to introduce it; and some gentlemen in this county, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, are about making experiments with the *ribbon cane*, which is of a more hardy species than the cane commonly used, and of course more likely to succeed, if it can be cultivated at all with profit, in this climate.

Notwithstanding Duff's pompous announcement, on authority, the new arrangement is not exactly as he was authorized to say it would be. Mr. McLean is not continued in the Post-Office Department, over which he has so ably presided; he is appointed an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, to make room for Mr. Barry the apostate friend of Mr. Clay and disappointed candidate for Governor at the last election in Kentucky. He is supposed to be made of more pliant materials than Mr. McLean, and will make the Post-Office department subservient to the purposes of party.

Indications from various quarters, both near and remote, indicate that the arrangement of the new cabinet has caused no little surprise to the friends of the new President, and that they are far from being satisfied with it. We are by no means finding fault with it—it is a matter which concerns us as little as any one else, and of which we can speak as impartially, at least, as can the interested worshippers of the rising sun,—yet it is a fact, which the whole corps of Swiss editors, from Duff Green down to his humblest imitator, cannot hide from the people, that the present cabinet is not only signally deficient in talents, but is decidedly the weakest that this country has ever witnessed. We say not this in opposition to Gen. Jackson,—for our course, as regards him, will be shaped entirely by his measures, and we wish these may be such as all good citizens can honestly approve,—but we speak it in the soberness of truth; and we leave it to those to whom "favor follows fawning," or who hope that it will, to be daubed with fulsome flattery men who are suddenly, and unexpectedly to all but the initiated, "clothed with a little brief authority,"—some of whom never before had the injustice done them to be even suspected of possessing an overstock of talents. Such sycophants as

these would discover superior talents in George Kremer, and eminent moral worth in Harry Lee, were they placed in office with a few "loaves and fishes" at their disposal; but although they may meet with a few simple enough to be duped by their sycophancy, they will find far more who have the sagacity to detect and the honesty to despise it.

Changes.—Thos. P. Moore has been nominated to the Senate as Minister to Colombia, in place of Gen. Harrison, who has barely had time to reach there and present his credentials, before he is recalled. Several other changes in our Foreign Missions are spoken of, and each one to the tune of \$9000 outfit. So we go. *Reform and Economy* march forward hand in hand.

John Chandler, ex senator from Maine, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Portland and Falmouth, in that State; and *Francis Boylies*, the only Jackson member in Congress from Massachusetts at the first election and turned out because he misrepresented his constituents, has been appointed Collector of the Port of New-Bedford, Mass. These things are all well enough now—there is no paying for services here; but under Mr. Adams, they would have been continued, by the charity of his enemies, into positive evidence of "bargain and corruption."

A Public Dinner, very numerous attended, was given to Mr. CLAY, by the citizens of Washington, on the 7th inst. On being toasted, Mr. Clay rose and returned his thanks for the honor done him and the confidence reposed in him, in an eloquent speech, which we shall publish hereafter. Mr. Clay has received invitations to public dinners from the citizens of various places on his intended route home, some of which he has accepted.

Mr. Randolph has declined a re-election to the next Congress: It is reported that he is much dissatisfied with the complexion of political affairs, and that he declared publicly he would never take any part in another Presidential election. He can be easily spared—the country will lose nothing by his withdrawal from political life.

JOHN POPE, of Kentucky, has been nominated to the Senate as Governor of Arkansas Territory. It will be recollected, that among the last official acts of Mr. Adams, was the nomination of Hutchens G. Burton, late Governor of this State, to that office; and as our ex-Governor had become a convert to the true faith, we marvel much at this slight put upon him by the new President. But Mr. Pope, probably, had superior claims; and as not one in a thousand of the applicants for office, can be gratified, the task of making a selection, though an invidious one, must be gone through with.

Snow.—We state, for the information of our readers, that it snowed very hard, for several hours, last Friday—that the night following was pretty considerably cold,—which will also be new to them; and that on the succeeding day the sun shone out brightly, soon divesting the earth of her white mantle, which did not become her at this season of the year. For this information, we doubt not our readers will be duly thankful. When it snows again, we shall lose no time in informing them of it.

Counterfeit notes, of the denomination of ten dollars on the Bank of the United States Baltimore Branch, are in circulation—check letter D. dated June 1st. 1824, payable to John White and signed Thomas Wilson Cashier, and N. Biddle, President. They are remarkably well executed.

Methodists.—The present year 1829, will form the centenary of methodism.—In 1729 this sect first commenced at Oxford under the Rev. J. W.

A tragical occurrence has come to light at the Niagara Falls. A week ago last Sunday, two men embarked in a boat from the American shore above the falls with the intention of landing on our side above Chippewa. We understand they were inhabitants of this frontier, and that their friends had supposed them safe on the opposite shore, waiting a favorable opportunity for crossing the river, which for some days past has been extremely hazardous along the whole line. In the sequel, however, it appears that, they tempting to cross as above attracted by

the floating ice, and that the first tidings of their awful fate was revealed to their friends by discovering fragments of the boat and clothing below the falls.

Niagara Herald.

FOREIGN.

NORFOLK, MARCH 2.

Insurrection in Louisiana.—We learn from Capt. Riley, who came passenger in bring Hope's Delight which arrived here yesterday from N. Orleans, whence she sailed 11th Feb. that information had reached the city that an insurrection had broken out up the river, (above New Orleans) a few days previous to his leaving there, and that several thousand negroes were engaged in the revolt. The Governor gave orders on the night of the 10th, that the military should be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

New-York, March 9.—The packet ship Silas Richards, from Liverpool, brings papers to the 24th of January.

Great activity is observed in the English fleet in the Mediterranean, and every thing indicates that important events are at hand.

The great topics engrossing the public attention in Great Britain are the questions of Catholic emancipation and Mr. Peel's currency bill, both of which will be brought forward at the next session of Parliament.

The commercial letters received from St. Petersburg has no hope whatever that the war will be terminated during the winter by diplomatic negotiations, but speak only of the incredible activity which is employed to open the campaign with an army twice as numerous as before. Recruits are pouring in from all parts of the immense empire; 900 cannon have been sent from the arsenal at Moscow to the Danube, and the cavalry depots are all enticed to supply without delay the loss of horses. One hundred and fifty thousand irregular Cossacks and other troops are on their march to the Danube. The Emperor, it is said, will command the army in person, and go to join it in the month of March.

East India Monopoly.—The Liverpool Mercury of the 23d of January, says, "The East India Company, jealous of the increasing trade carried on by American merchants at Canton, have obtained an order from the Chinese Government, forbidding the Americans to carry on any trade at Canton but through a Chinese company there called the Hong through which the Company transact their own business."

GREECE.

Ypsilanti had occupied the chief town of Livadia, then garrison, 1000 strong, had bound themselves not to appear in arms against Greece during the present contest and had retreated towards Negropont and Zeitonni.

Ypsilanti was marching towards Boeotia. Grivas occupied the Gulf of Previsa, having taken possession of 43 Turkish vessels.

Gen. Jackson was escorted from his lodgings to the Capitol, on the 4th inst. by fifteen officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had solicited that honor, at the head of whom was Col. Wm. Polk, of Raleigh.

Liberality.—We learn that the aggregate ascertained amount of collections for the Poor, in the Churches of this city on Sunday morning last, is about eighteen hundred dollars. Returns from some of the Churches were not received. The Gazette states that two gentlemen of the city have given 50 cords of wood for the relief of the distressed of the poor.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Paragon of Jokes.—"Pray," said Lutterell to Sam Rogers, the other day, "what is the best joke you ever saw in print?"—"Why," said the English Norbury, "it was an advertisement in the Herald from the commissioners of the sinking fund, returning thanks for a donation of six pounds towards paying off the national debt!"

A Mr. John McGugan, of Robeson county, was killed by the fall of a tree during the violent storm on Thursday afternoon last. He was on his return home from this market.

Fayetteville Observer.

Like Champlain, opposite Burlington, has been frozen so hard for some weeks past, that loaded teams passed over it in safety on the ice. We believe this has not been the case before since the year 1822.

Am. Adv.

Rank among Rogues.—The is a fact well known at New Brunswick and Quaddy Bay, that are in the habit of both sides of the Parson of the Parson's Yard. The editor thinks the precedence in point of rank, as scarcely ever a personage less than a Captain is employed—and often a Senator or Brig General.

DIED.

In this county, on the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE LOCKE, relict of the late Richard Locke, Esq. aged 64 years.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, March 12.

Cotton 8 1/2 a 8 3/4; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16 1/2; flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7 1/2; molasses 3 1/2 a 3 7/8; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar, common, 9 50 prime 11 a 12; salt 1 00; wheat 1 25 a 1 30; whiskey 25 a 30.

Columbia, March 13.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 3/4; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87 1/2; Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2; Flour 5 a 6.

Charleston, March 11.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/4; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 80; Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4 1/2 a 5; Whiskey, 35 a 37 1/2; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Charleston, March 13.

Cotton 8 a 9 1/4; bagging 22 a 24; Bacon 6 a 6 1/2; apple brandy none; corn 45 a 48; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4 1/2; molasses 28 a 30; sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Muscovado 11 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 8 a 8 1/2.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY

RETURNS her sincere thanks to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage she has received in support of her seminary, for the instruction of young Ladies; and hopes, by unremitting assiduity to the best interest of those placed under her charge, to merit a continuation of public favour. The next Quarter of her school will commence on the first Monday of April next, where young Ladies will be instructed in all the English and Ornamental Branches of Education usually taught in this country.

Her terms, per quarter, are as follows:—

1. Reading and Spelling, \$ 8
2. Reading, Spelling, Recitations and Writing, 4
3. Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Spelling and Writing, 6
4. Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, including the above branches, 6
5. History, Composition and Rhetoric, with the above, 6
6. Drawing and painting, 10
7. Theorem Painting upon velvet and paper, 10

N. B. Music and the French Language will be taught, in addition to the above branches, as soon as the School will justify the employment of more assistance.

Mrs. WILLEY can accommodate a few young Ladies with board on reasonable terms. 3127.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains

Between four & five hundred Acres: the dwelling-house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses and a STRUT HOUSE:—The plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county. ALSO will be sold at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, Garden, &c. being an eligible situation for that business as any in the county, and two other houses and lots in Mocksville. Persons wishing to purchase, may call upon the subscribers, at any time before the day of sale.

J. D. JONES, }
B. G. JONES, }
JNO. CLEMENT, }
March 16, 1829. 6129

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE on hand a quantity of Townstons Iron, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, wholesale or retail, low for Cash. Likewise an assortment of IRON, suitable for Wagon, Stage and Gig Tire. 4128.


STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber on the 17th instant, a small bay Horse, six years old, with black main and short docked tail,—well gaited and strongly formed. He was raised in Grayson county Virginia, and will probably pass through Iredell and Wilkes, in going thither.

Any person who will stop and secure said horse and inform me by letter, or otherwise, that I may get him again, shall be rewarded. BENJAMIN COTTELL.

Charlotte, March 19, 1829.—2126.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE

JANUS, 

WILL stand the ensuing Season, (already on the 15th of July,) mended, and will exp. viz:—at Robert Wal at the following and Tuesday; on Wednesday ker's on Mop, at my stable; and on Friday and Th; at Edward Smith's, on Steel Creek; Sat; let to mares at the reduced price of Five Dollars the Season, payable 15th of October next: Three Dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; and Ten Dollars to insure a mare with foal. Care will be taken to prevent accidents; but I will not be liable for any.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig; by Old Celar, and Celar by the imported Janus. A further recommendation is deemed useless; having stood the last season at my stable, a specimen of his colts, it is hoped, will ensure a liberal share of public favour. JAS. DINKINS.

March 14, 1829.—3127.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

way to the people? They have proved themselves much more during than sagacious. They may affix the seal on the Executive branch of the Senate; they may lock the doors of Congress but the country has a press which can neither be gagged nor fettered. Mr. Adams owes it to himself to make known his instructions which he has declared "justice to the government from which they emanated, and to the people for whose benefit it was instituted, requires should be made known." He owes no more courtesy to Congress than Congress has exhibited towards him. With a perfect knowledge of the genius of our institutions, and an entire acquiescence in the forms they prescribe, he has made an effort to approach the people through the official avenue and has found it closed against him. The people will now expect the knowledge which has been thus obstructed in its course, through a more direct channel; and we shall make every exertion to place the information within their reach.

Nat. Journal.

Rumours of Change.—The Baltimore Gazette has the following:

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"Washington, 9th March, 1829.

"It is now understood here that Amos Kendall will supersede Dr. Watkins; and Isaac Hill, Mr. B. Cutts—and that Daniel H Miller will succeed Wm. Jones as Collector of Philadelphia.

"Tazewell goes to London, Dallas to Paris, and T. P. Moore to Columbia—all of which I believe."

In addition to this, they say that Maj. Lee is to be first clerk in the Department of War—James A. Hamilton of N. York, (son of Gen. Hamilton) succeeds Mr. Daniel Brent, as first clerk in the Department of State, who voluntarily retired. Reports of a universal sweep from office are prevalent. The Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, 80 years of age, one or more of whose sons were slain in defence of that city, is numbered among the intended victims.—Washington is beleaguered by office hunters from all quarters, who are resolved neither to work nor want. One fixes his desires upon this office—another upon that; and all bring those fit subjects of fuel to light upon fires, letters of recommendation, to aid their success. Kendall and Hill above named, are editors, the first of the Kentucky Argus, the last of the New Hampshire Patriot. It is fit they should be rewarded.

Whig.

Waiting two hundred per cent!—Mr. Dickerson of New-Jersey, in a late speech in the U. S. States Senate, having occasion to advert to the subject of making public roads and canals, says: "The experience we have had should convince us that there must be a waste of one or two hundred per cent. upon all the moneys to be laid out by the United States for those improvements." Here is a mathematical problem which, with all humility, we beg Mr. Senator Dickerson to explain. We can easily understand how one hundred per cent.—i. e. the whole of the money laid out on a given project—may be wasted or lost. But we confess we are sorely puzzled to perceive how two hundred per cent.—i. e. twice as much as the whole—should be swept away into utter "ruination!" This reminds us of a statement made a few years since by a worthy citizen of this state, in one of our town meetings. He said money had "depreciated in value two and a half per cent per annum for the last fifty years"—a sad conclusion truly, for a man to find himself twenty-five dollars worse than nothing in consequence of having a hundred dollars in his pocket!

Berkshire American.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) Gazette of the 24th ult. says—"We are sorry to learn that a serious disturbance took place at Waynesburgh, on Sunday evening last: A number of 'canal men' attacked the dwelling house of Mr. Benj. Walters, a very respectable citizen; broken in the door and windows, and beat, Mr. W. so that his life is despaired of. A number of the citizens of the place turned out with their rifles in defence of their neighbor—one of the assailants was shot through the cheek, and a bullet passed thro' the crown of the hat of another, taking a little of the fur off his head. This movement had the effect of dispersing the rioters. Two of the leaders have been taken and their conduct will undergo a legal investigation."

It will be remembered that the Marquis of Marbreuil has asserted that he had received from Mons. the Prince Talleyrand, in 1814, the commission to assassinate Napoleon. We read the following in the Gazette of France of the 29th of December.

Mons. the Marquis de Marbreuil summoned, on the 12th of this month, M. the Prince Talleyrand, grand chamberlain, before the justice of the peace of the first arrondissement of Paris, in order to obtain payment of the sum of 2,478,850 francs for damages and interest of losses sustained by him in consequence of the mission with which he was charged by the prince Talleyrand, as he avers, in 1814 when he was president of the Provisionary Government. M. the Prince Talleyrand suffered judgment by default on the 16th current.

Poetry.

FROM THE ABILE.

Suggested by hearing a sermon on Intemperance, delivered by J. H. Kennedy.—Sunday evening, 4th ult.

Oh, let the fatal goblet be,
And for a moment think
Its wave is charged with infamy;
When ~~WINE~~ and ~~REASON~~ sink.

Some say wit brightens o'er the bowl,
But ah! their words deceive—
"That wine does e'er inspire the soul,"
I never can believe.

But I have seen the "son of song,"
Whose breast did warmly glow,
Borne by its blushing stream along
To wretchedness and woe.

Then let not wine delude the soul,
It can afford no joy.
Elysium blooms not in the bowl,
But serpents that destroy.

FROM THE LITERARY CADET.

I'LL THINK OF THEE

When morning gilds the eastern sky,
And wakes the merry note,
When happy voices mingling sweet,
Along the breezes float;
When nature all seems bright and gay,
And lambs skip o'er the lea,
And I too, hail the glorious morn,
Brother, I'll think of thee.

When twilight spreads her shadowy veil
And nature sinks to rest;
When Sol has left a golden tinge,
Along the glowing West,
When the first star of eve appears,
And mortals bend the knee,
And softly tune the vesper hymn,
Brother, I'll think of thee.

And when we form the social ring,
Around the winter hearth;
And joyous faces, silvery tones,
Unite in cheerful mirth;
When Lucy's knitting needles fly,
To John's unbounded glee,
Yes! in that sweet harmonious hour,
Thou shalt remember me.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Philadelphia Album.
THE SECOND WIFE.

BY MISS H. M. WINCHESTER.

"Do you hear that music, my dear Phebe?—it is our grandchildren singing the vesper hymn we taught them. See how happy they look as they sit on the bank of the clear silver stream which flows through the flower garden. They are twining garlands of wild roses to place on our wrinkled brows. Peace and love are in their hearts, and purity in all their thoughts.—Innocent creatures! may the last days of your existence be as cloudless as the first."

This pleasant speech was addressed by Stephen Broome, an opulent farmer of—county, to his second wife, who was not, however, much younger than himself. He had been greatly devoted to the companion of his early life, and also to an only child, who was unfortunate in his marriage, and died in his youth, leaving an infant son to the care of his widowed and bereaved parent.—The little orphan was adopted into his grandfather's family, soon after which the old gentleman married Phebe Fenton, a maiden lady possessed of considerable fortune, and who had in youth been celebrated for her beauty. Some whispered it was in consequence of an early disappointment that she lived unmarried; but others boldly asserted that it was owing to her pride, which was so great that she refused every offer, hoping to obtain a still better one, until, not only her beauty began to fade, but men grew suspicious, and shunned her as a vain coquette; be this as it may, she was overjoyed at the age of fifty to obtain so respectable a settlement as that offered by the wealthy Stephen Broome.

She was naturally of a restless, unhappy temper, and by being idolized in youth and neglected in age, she had become peevish and fretful, and it called for exertion all the stoicism of our good neighbor to "pass life pleasantly" with her.

About two years after their marriage, a female infant was born, one morning at the door, which was instantly left by design. All inquiry and search on the subject proving ineffectual, they attributed it as their own, and it shared the kindness and attention which had before been wholly bestowed on the little orphan William. She was named Naomi, after Naomi of old, this being the particular desire of Mrs. Broome.

The little innocent grew to be a blooming and interesting child, and Mrs. Broome, although she pretended to have a great affection for her, was solicitous to have her put to a trade, or by some other means sent out of the fami-

ly to reside. She urged, as her reason, a fear that William would become attached to her, as they could never consent to his making a bride of a poor foundling.

This was a very perplexing circumstance to the noble hearted Stephen Broome; yet deeming it expedient to avoid family dissension as much as possible, he told his wife that little Naomi should be sent away in due time to prevent the evil she feared.

The children took great delight in each others' society, and as their studies were pursued together, they were seldom apart. No sooner was their task of learning finished for the day, than they would issue from the dull confinement of the study room, to inhale the pure air of freedom, and wander among the flowers, and fruits, and fragrance of the beautiful earth. Frequently after a long absence they would return covered with garlands, of roses and wild flowers, and then they would strip themselves of their fragrant ornaments and hang them about their grand parents, for such both the children had been instructed to call them.

William had reached the age of twelve and Naomi ten years, when the words were uttered, which appear at the commencement of our tale.

The little orphans were sitting on a green bank surrounded with the first opening flowers of spring, and tuning their sweet voices to the praise of nature's God. Mr. Broome looked on them with all the admiration of his doating fondness; but his wife, who loved no being on earth except herself, and was consequently a discontented creature, could not endure the sight of so much pure affection and happiness, and with a smile that was full of malice, she haughtily said:—"You are charmed with their music, old man, and you teach them to love each other; rely upon it, they will love longer than you may wish." "They cannot love longer," replied the good natured husband, "for nothing could please me better than to have my children unite in holy marriage as soon as they would arrive at a suitable age; yet since you are so strongly opposed to the idea, little Naomi shall be sent away, but I cannot part with her at present."

Mrs. Broome was greatly irritated at these words, and went into the house, vowing vengeance on the innocent foundling. Mr. Broome who followed close behind her, overheard her declaration, and knowing her disposition, he trembled for the fate of Naomi.

This selfish and designing woman, had a motive for desiring the separation of these young creatures, which has not yet been mentioned. William was to be the sole heir of his grandfather's great estate, and she had hoped at some future day to contract a marriage between him and a relation of hers, so that her own kindred might be benefited by the wealth of Stephen Broome.

Two years more passed away, and Naomi grew to be one of the loveliest of her sex. William had already confessed to his grandfather that he loved her above all earthly objects, and entreated his permission to make her his bride as soon as they should arrive at a suitable age.—The old gentleman was very much perplexed with the affair, yet he was determined to consent to their union, let the consequences be what they might. In the mean time, to appease his wife, he sent Naomi to a boarding school at some distance from home, where she remained about three years. At the expiration of this time he promised his grandson their marriage should be celebrated. He did not, however, apprise his wife of this arrangement, until a short time previous to the return of Naomi, when her astonishment and age were almost inexplicable. She had supposed, all along, that the innocent girl was to be put to a trade never to return. In the mean time she had been warmly, and, as she thought, successfully negotiating an union between William and her niece, and now all her ingenious plans were frustrated. The deep emotions of her bosom were observed by her husband, whose heart foreboded some dreadful evil.

Naomi at length returned, and Wm. was delighted with her superior beauty and attainments; he gazed on the artless girl with all the deep admiration of young love's holiest spell, believing that nothing earthly could be added to his enjoyment.

Preparations were now making for the approaching nuptials, and the conduct of Mrs. Broome was such as would believe her highly pleased with the proceedings; but Mr. Broome too well knew the evil of her heart to believe what she professed, and he trembled at the uncommon civility and kindness with which she treated Naomi.

The evening previous to that day, so

anxiously anticipated by the young lovers, was one of uncommon splendor, and Naomi stole out from a party who were assembled in the parlour, to devote a few moments to solitude and her own thoughts. The full moon had arisen above the horizon, and all nature seemed bathed in the pure flood of her beautiful brightness.—A gentle stream meandered through the flower garden, and after flowing a few rods, it united with a deep, dark and gloomy river. At this junction the banks of the river were high and rocky, and the low murmur of the water below being contrasted with the solemn stillness above, rendered the place a charming retreat for the contemplative. Thither had Naomi frequently resorted. The wild sublimity of the place, together with its soothing melancholy, well suited the nature of her thoughtful mind.—Many an hour had she stood on the fearful bank and gazed on the dark waves as they rolled far below her feet, onward towards the great receptacle of waters.—On this lovely night she wandered to her favorite retreat, and sitting down on the fragment of a rock, she gazed thoughtfully below. In some places the river reflected the pale image of the moon, but that part near her lay enshrouded in the deep shadow of its high projecting banks. She was revolving in her mind the events of her life and the goodness of Providence towards her, a poor foundling, when suddenly the approach of light footsteps aroused her from her reverie. She turned and beheld Mrs. Broome at her side.—She arose respectfully, when, with a sudden effort, this dreadful woman precipitated her into the dark abyss beneath!—One shriek!—a feeble struggle with the waters!—and their low murmur was again unbroken!

Mr. Broome missed his wife from among the party, but she was there again in a few moments, and he thought no more of it.

At the close of the evening, when the party was about retiring, enquiries were made after Naomi. It was then remembered that she had been absent a long time, and much uneasiness was at once awakened on her account.

Every part of the house and garden was searched but all in vain. William, who had been absent during the evening, now returned, and, on being informed of what had occurred, he ran from place to place, calling loudly and distractedly on the name of Naomi. The river was now thought of, and all faces were turned towards the spot. At this moment two gentlemen rode hastily up the avenue; they sprang from their horses, and in an instant joined the party. One of them, who was an officer of Justice, approached Mrs. Broome, and in the name of the people of the United States, arrested her for the crime of murder. She turned deadly pale, and sank senseless to the earth.—Upon inquiry it appeared that two gentlemen, personal acquaintances of Mrs. Broome, were walking on the bank of the river and witnessed the awful scene which has been related. They hurried to a little settlement, and aroused as many men as possible to go with boats and search for the body, while others were despatched for a magistrate to secure the murderer. It would be impossible to describe the horror of every person present. Mrs. B. was hurried away to prison amidst the execrations of all who saw her, while the distracted lover flew to the water's edge, and would have precipitated himself in the hopelessness of his agony, had he not been forcibly withheld. Three successive days were devoted to dragging the river for the remains of the lamented Naomi, but all their efforts proved ineffectual. Some loose articles of her dress were, however, found, but she was left to the deep solitude of her watery grave. At length, the day appointed for the trial of Mrs. Broome arrived, and the dreadful sentence of death was passed upon her; yet, through the intercession of her friends the execution of this sentence was delayed for some weeks. It was not until after her trial that her husband and his heart broken grandson, sufficiently overcame their feelings to visit the wretched woman in her dungeon. Here they found her reclining on a bed of straw, her face pale as death, and her bosom heaving with intense agony. No sooner had they entered her gloomy cell, than she fell on her knees and implored their pardon. She confessed the whole transaction, and freely acknowledged her motives for destroying Naomi. They advised her to seek forgiveness from a higher Power, upon which she requested a Bible, and wished a clergyman to visit her daily. This request was cheerfully granted, and the unhappy woman seemed, in good earnest, to seek forgiveness from above. Her health rapidly declined, and it was sincerely hoped by

her friends that nature would anticipate the work of the executioner. At length, she found peace in believing, and longed for the hour that was to remove her from her melancholy situation, and to a land of light and blessedness. She soon became unable to leave her bed, and was evidently on the verge of the grave. It was the night preceeding the day appointed for the execution, that her friends were summoned to her bed side, to bid her an eternal farewell. She felt sensible that she would not survive the night, and seemed greatly rejoiced at the exchange she was about to make.

It was a fine September evening, and the rising moon shed her soft beams on the world, while every object seemed full of that touching melancholy which Autumn inspires. The low, fitful murmur of winds was heard around the prison, and William, reclining against the heavy wall, felt his heart fearfully respond to the mournful sound. All was like the grave in that desolate apartment. Not a groan—not a sigh was heard, and the unequal respiration of the dying alone disturbed the solemn stillness of the place. Suddenly approaching foot steps were heard in the outer prison—the door flew open, and the jailer entered, followed by a young female. A cry of surprise burst from every person present, for all at the same instant recognised the lost—the deplored Naomi. This was for some time a scene of great confusion, but it was indeed Naomi, and not her spirit as they had at first supposed. Mrs. Broome entreated the fair girl's forgiveness, which was readily granted. William laughed and wept like a child, for his was no common joy—it was delirium. At length an explanation took place, from which the following facts appeared—

When Naomi fell into the water, she received a shock which deprived her of consciousness, and when she next awoke to recollection, she found herself in the arms of a large Indian, who was carrying her along with great rapidity. She begged to be released, but he told her he had found her in the dark wave, and was taking her to his wigwam. When they reached the place of destination, she was submitted to the care of his wife, who treated her with much kindness. These children of the wilderness were about making a journey to N. York, and they wished the delicate Naomi to accompany them. After enduring, what she called, incredible hardships, they arrived at the city, where a lady in high life saw the unhappy captive, and pitying her miserable condition, she purchased her at a great price, and promised to assist her to return to her friends. Naomi was so filled with gratitude towards this humane lady, that she freely recounted to her all the prominent events of her life. During this relation the old family nurse was in the room. All at once she burst into a flood of tears, and falling on her knees, entreated her mistress to forgive her. "That lovely creature is your own child," she sobbed out, "the very one which you supposed to be dead full fourteen years ago." An explanation was demanded, from which it appeared that the nurse had taken a deep offence at her mistress, and secretly avowed revenge. She accordingly obtained permission to be absent a few weeks in the country with the child, and, as the yellow fever then raged in the city, her request was readily granted. During this excursion, she left the child at the door of Stephen Broome, and reported to its parents that it had suddenly died. Her mistress was then paying the last sad duties to the remains of a beloved husband and consequently the supposed death of her child was less regarded than it would otherwise have been.

Naomi's arm was now examined for a small mark which was recollected to have been observed on the infant. It was readily recognized, and then the happy mother gave way to all the deep return of a long buried affection.

Naomi was for a considerable time occupied in receiving and returning visits among her kindred, whom she found to be very numerous in the city; yet, amid all the splendour and adulation with which she was surrounded, she could not forget her early love, nor the delighted spot where she had so happily passed her childhood. She thought how deep would be the agony of those who loved her, and how anxiously would they desire to know her fate. These feelings were at length expressed to her mother, when the kind parent proposed going into the country with her, promising at the same time that she should be united to William provided his feelings remained unchanged. The innocent girl was overjoyed at this assurance, and preparations were immediately made for the journey. When they arrived in the neighbor-

hood of Mr. Broome, and were informed of the situation of affairs, they hurried to the prison and Naomi entered as we have described, while her mother waited without until she should be summoned. This brief narration being concluded, she was called in, and the melancholy spot became a scene of general rejoicing, even the dying woman seemed to partake of the happiness of those around her, and said she could now die without a pang. After taking a tender leave of each one, she sunk into the arms of her husband, and just at the hour of midnight her happy spirit was released from the bonds of mortality, and we hope, waited to the bright abode of the redeemed. After funeral honors were paid to the dead, the young lovers were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and thus their earthly happiness was consummated.

They divided their time between the country and the city, until the death of Naomi's mother, when their residence was permanently fixed in the country.—The old family mansion of the Broomes was occupied for many years by their descendants, and its venerable ruins are, even to this day, pointed out to the passing traveller.

RELIGION.—By MACKENZIE.

The following short and beautiful quotation is from the pages of the elegant, the benevolent, the inspired, Mackenzie. Speaking of those who profess a disbelief in religion, he expresses himself in the following heart-touching manner:—

"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity:—let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best; we tread it, however, lighter by the prospect of the better country to which, we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate; quench not that beam which amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue."

Winter in London.—It is difficult to form an idea of the kind of winter days in London. The smoke of fossil coals forms an atmosphere, perceived for many miles, like a round great cloud attached to the earth. In the town itself, when the weather is cloudy and foggy, which is frequently the case in the winter, this smoke increases the general dingy hue and terminates the length of every street with a fixed gray mist, receding as you advance. But when some rays of sun happen to fall on this artificial atmosphere, its impure mass assumes immediately a pale orange tint similar to the effect of Claude Lorraine glasses, a mild and golden hue, quite beautiful. The air, in the mean time, is loaded with small flakes of smoke in sublimation—a sort of flour soot, so light as to float without falling.

EYE OF THE WHALE.—The substance constituting the surface of, and surrounding the cavity which encloses the crystalline humor in the eye of this animal, is so compact and strong, that is difficult to cut it with the sharpest knife. But for this solidity it would be unable to sustain the enormous pressure to which it is subject at great depths in the ocean. Supposing the part of the eyeball exposed to the water to contain 6 square inches superficial, the pressure upon it, at a depth of 2400 feet (to which whales have been known to dive) is equal to twenty-three thousand one hundred pounds.

A Chemist in Canada has lately discovered that excellent wine may be made from *Saxifraga*!—It is probably made something in the same way with *Stone Soup*; to make which, take a clean middle sized stone, with other suitable ingredients and cook it in the usual way.

DEVOTION.

She knelt, she prayed, I watched her eye,
A glistening tear was there;
I heard her breathe the lowly sigh,
The simple, fervent prayer.

She deemed no listening mortal near
To catch that gentle sigh;
That none there was to see the tear
That gemmed her lifted eye.

But—Oh! she knew and she was blessed,
To know there was an ear
That heard the breathings of her breast—
Her God she felt was near.